

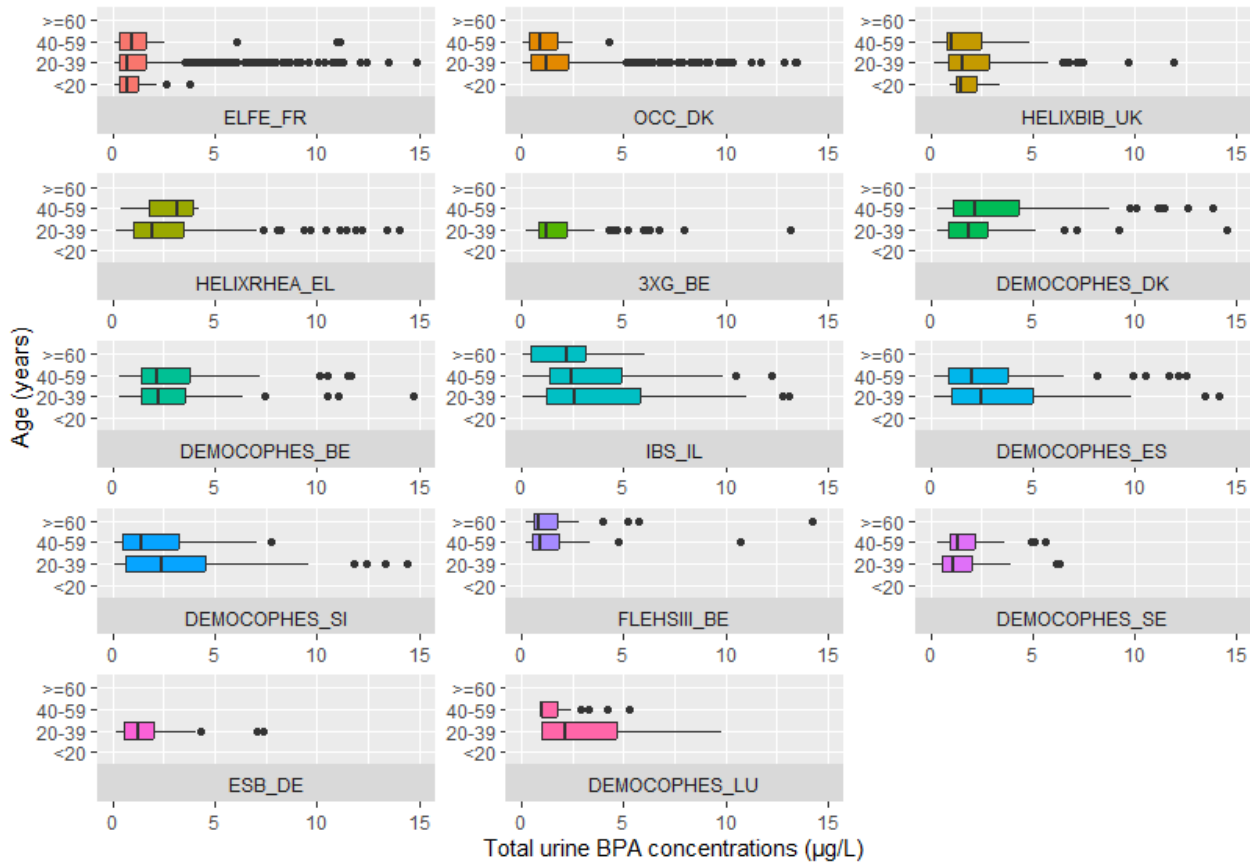
Supplementary Material S4: Distribution of total urine BPA based on sociodemographic characteristics and sampling year.

NB: In all the figures, the middle bars in the boxes correspond to the median values; the lower and upper hinges correspond to the 25th and 75th percentiles; and the dots correspond to the scattered values of the BPA distribution. The BPA distributions were restricted to 15 µg/L and 15 µg/g creatinine, for unstandardized and creatinine-standardized values, respectively, in order to better display the box plots from the various contributing studies. Therefore, extreme values do not appear in the boxplots.

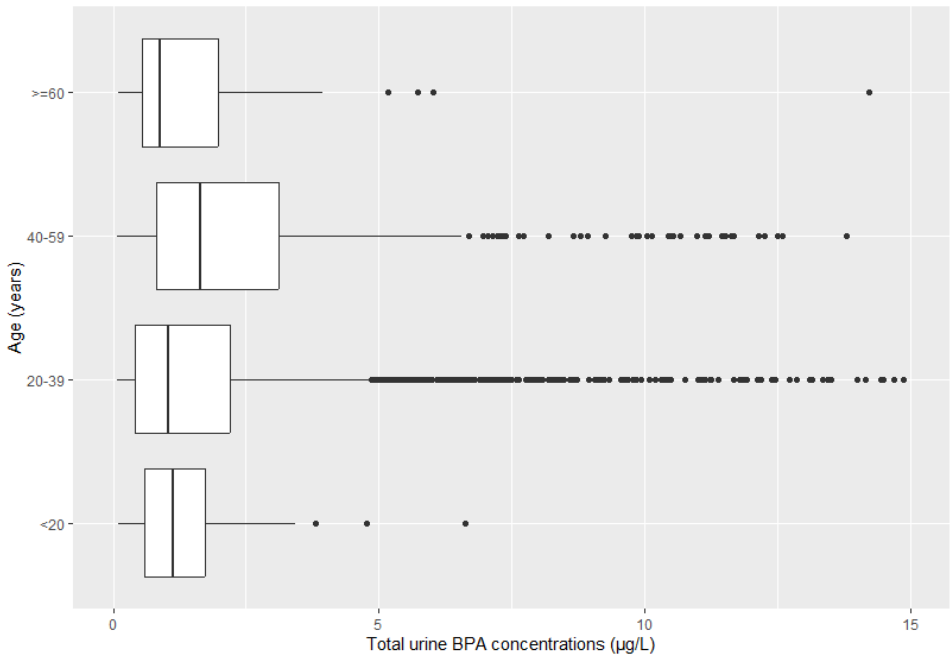
Figure S1 (partly Fig. S3 in the main paper). Distribution of total urine BPA depending on age category.

a) Raw total urine BPA concentrations

➤ Sorted by contributing study



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 4058)

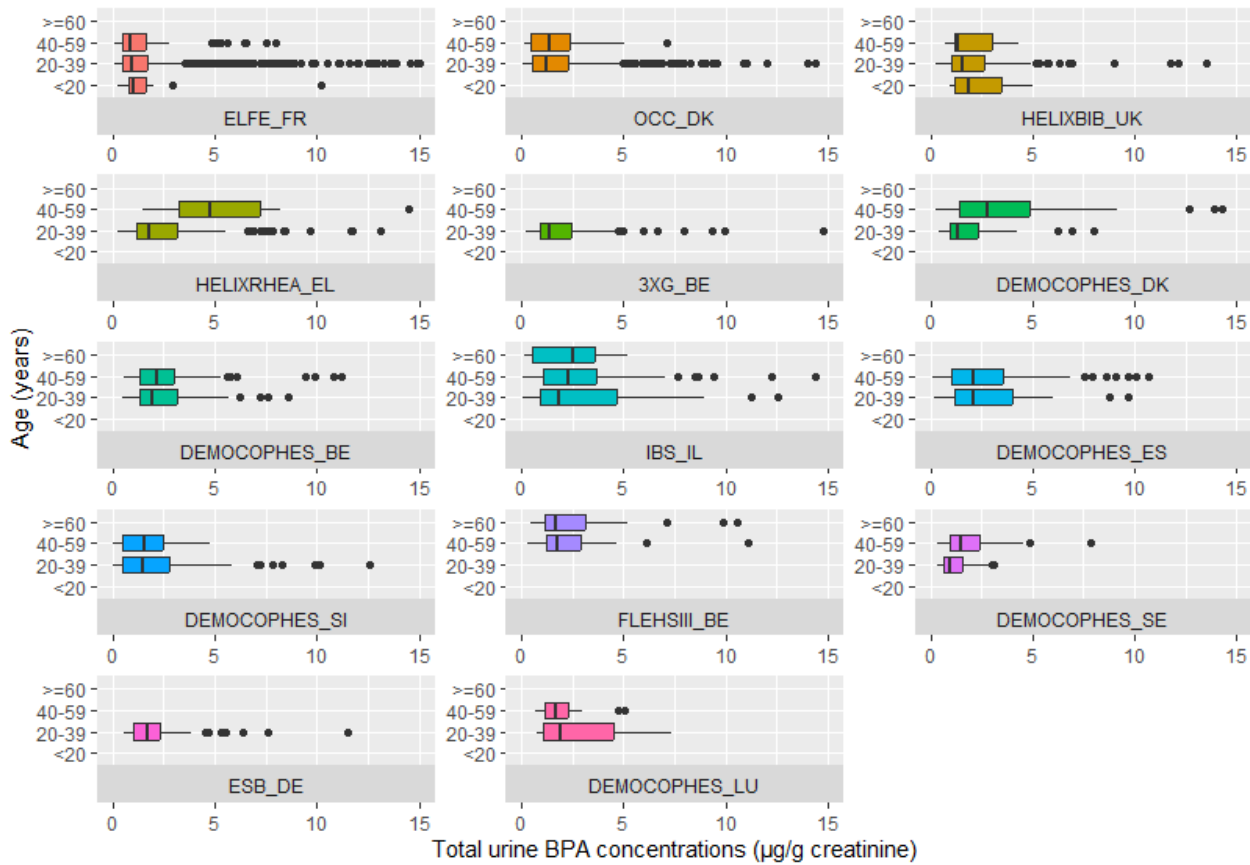


b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

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➤ Sorted by contributing study

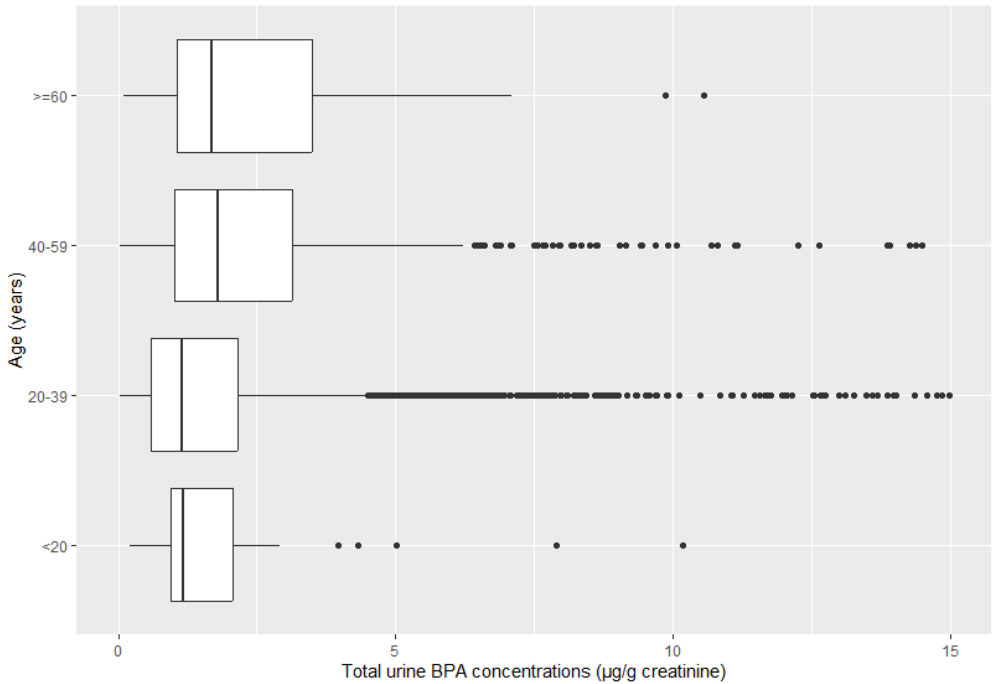
15



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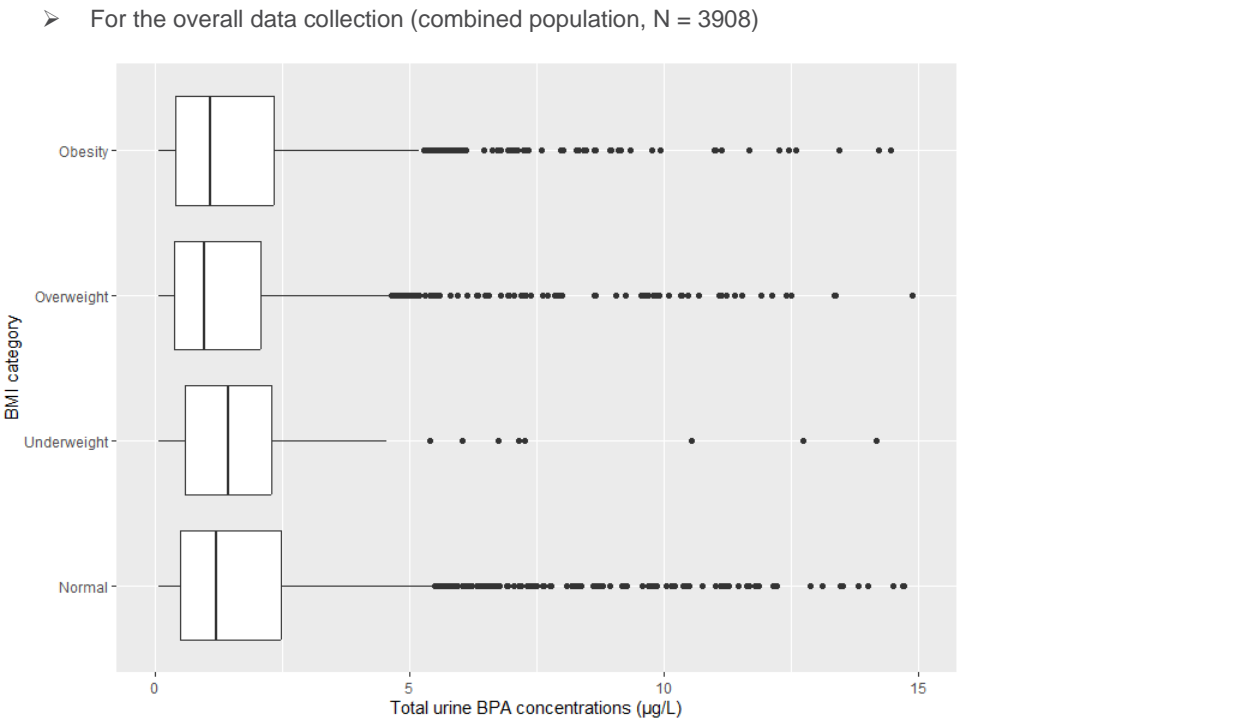
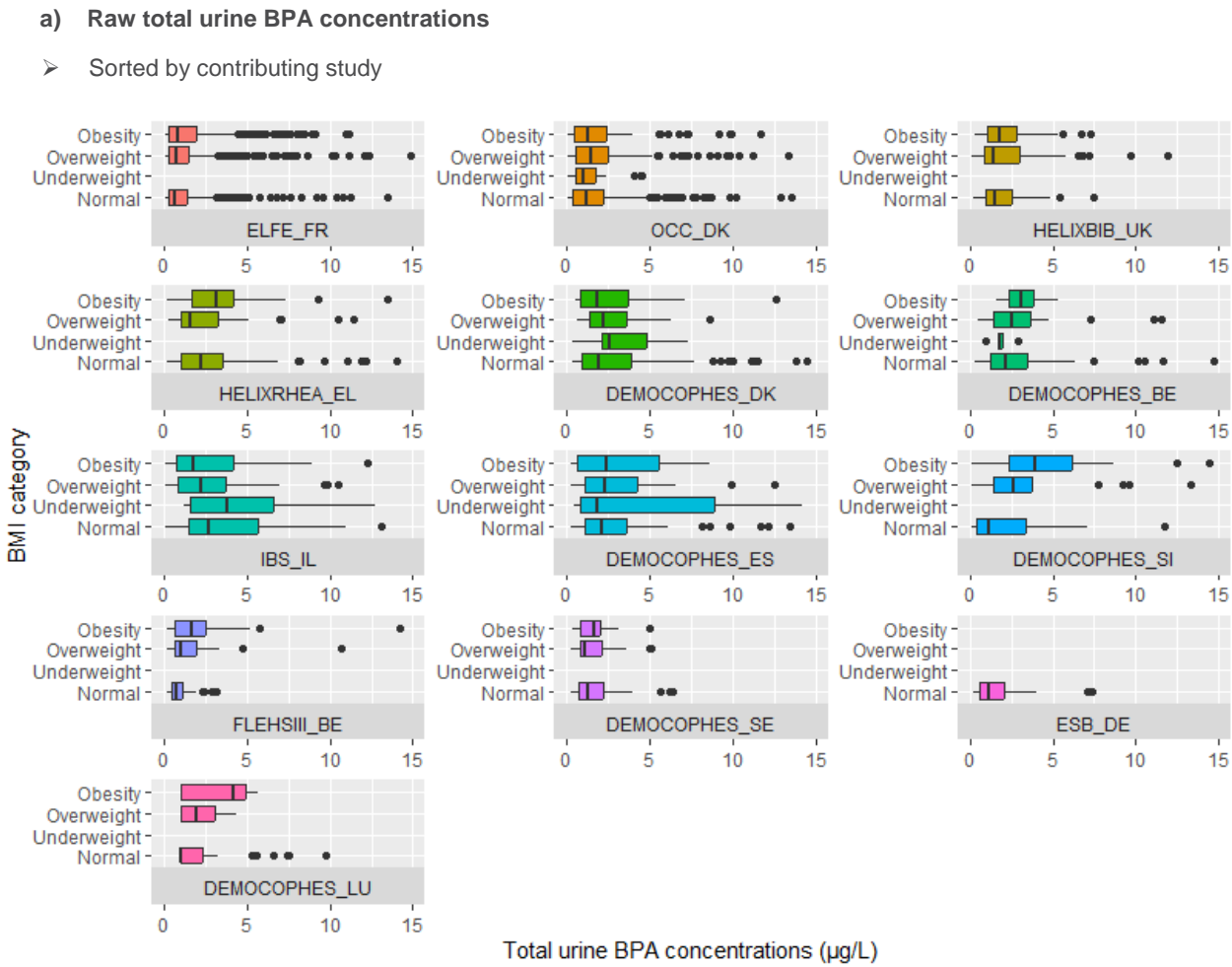
➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 4052)

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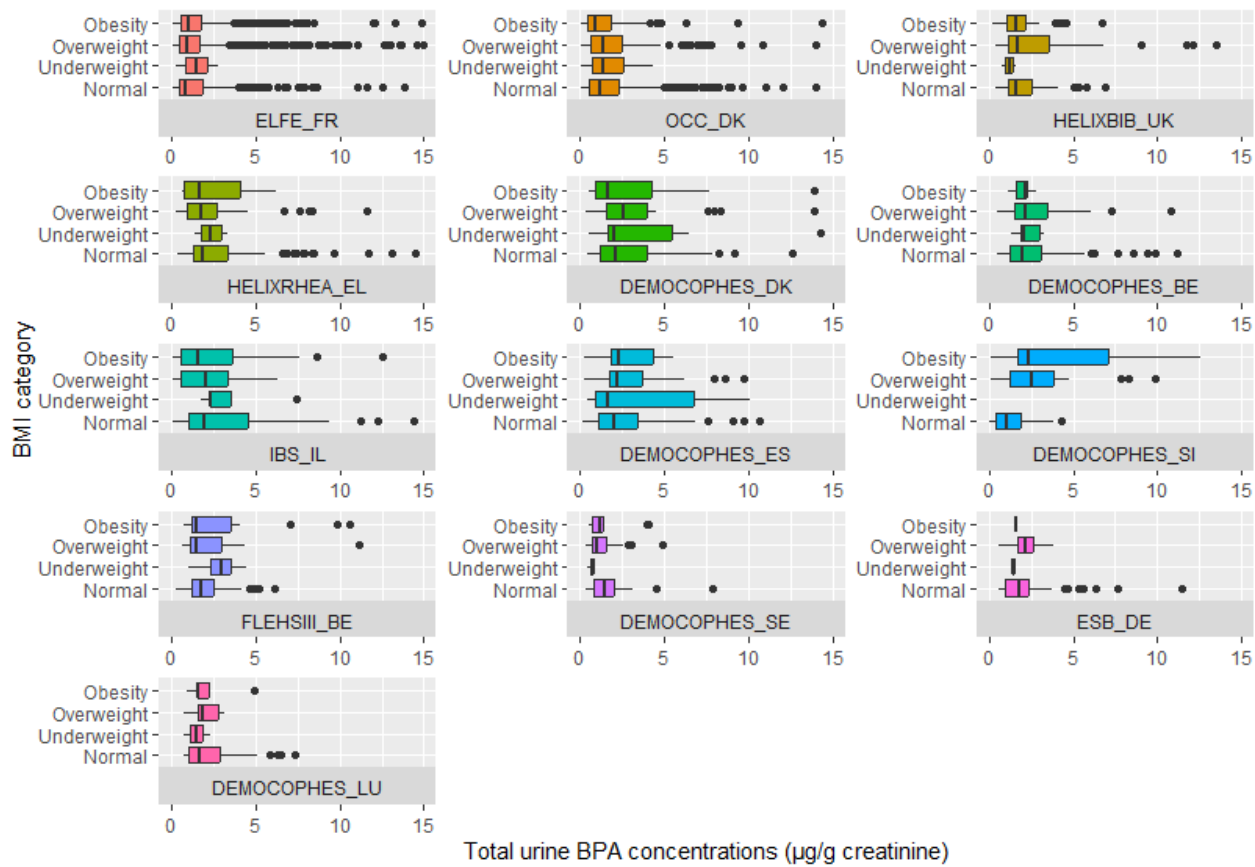
18

Figure S2. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on BMI category.



b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

➤ Sorted by contributing study



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 3902)

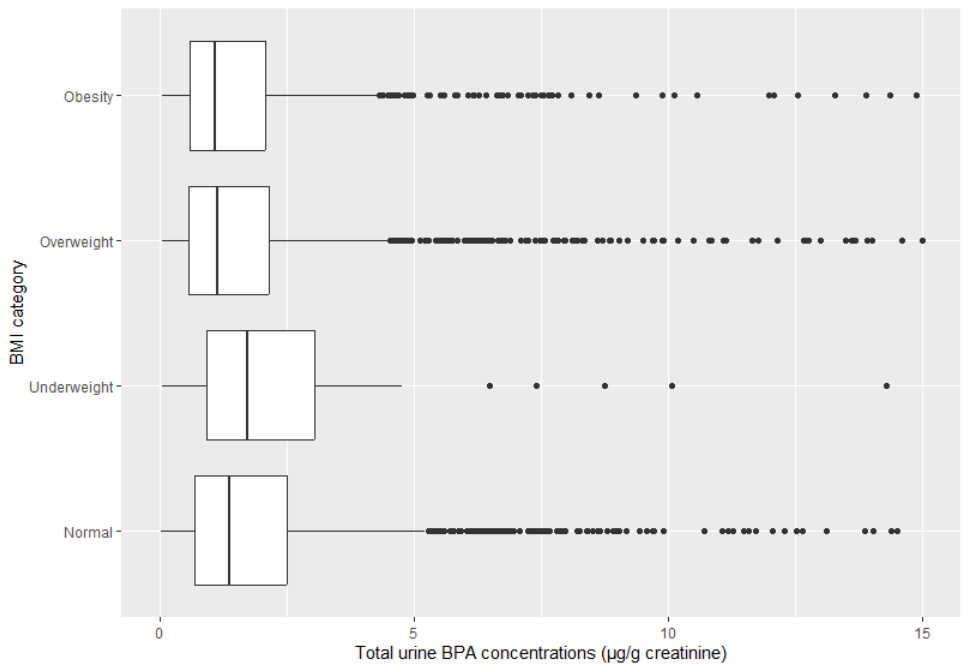
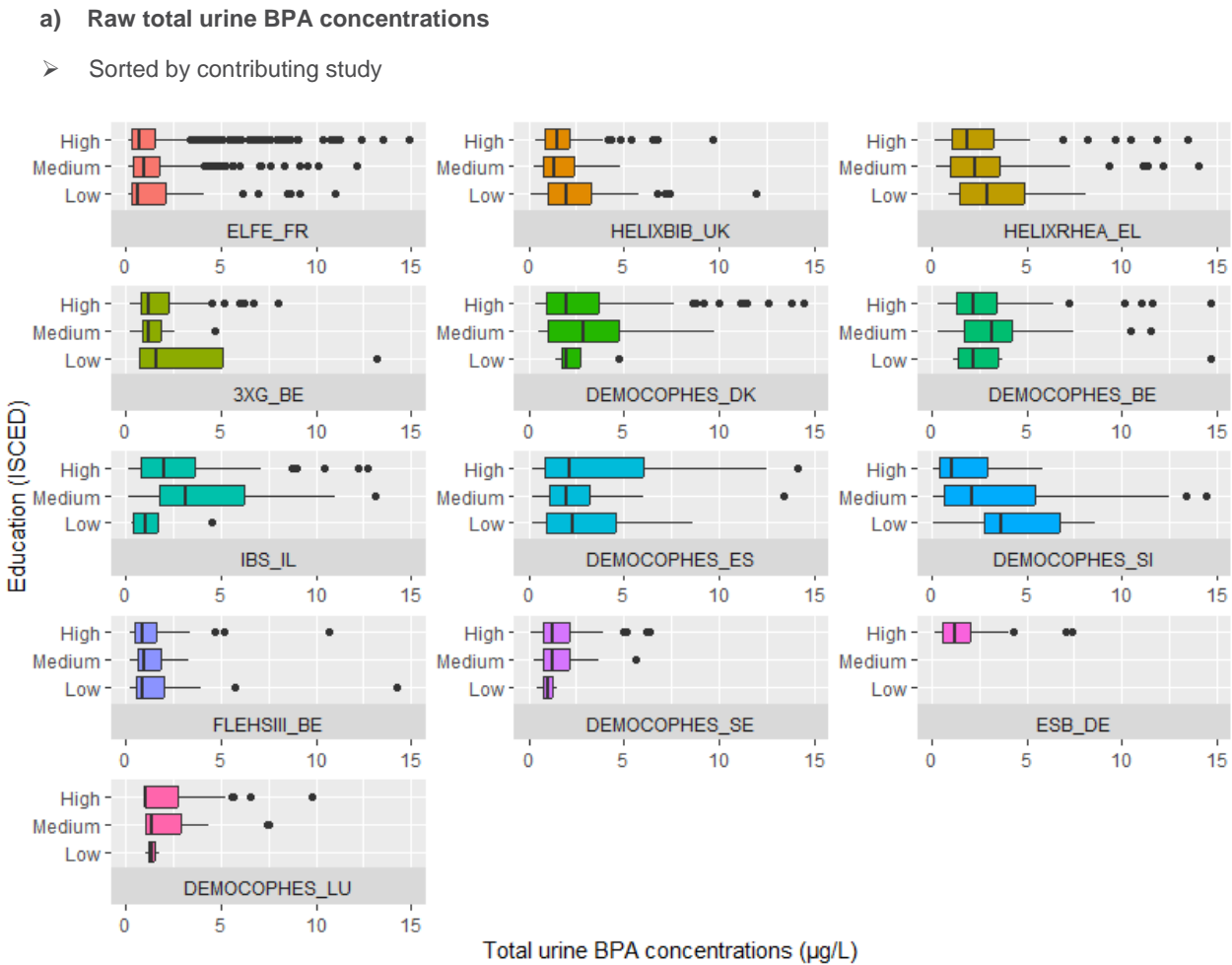
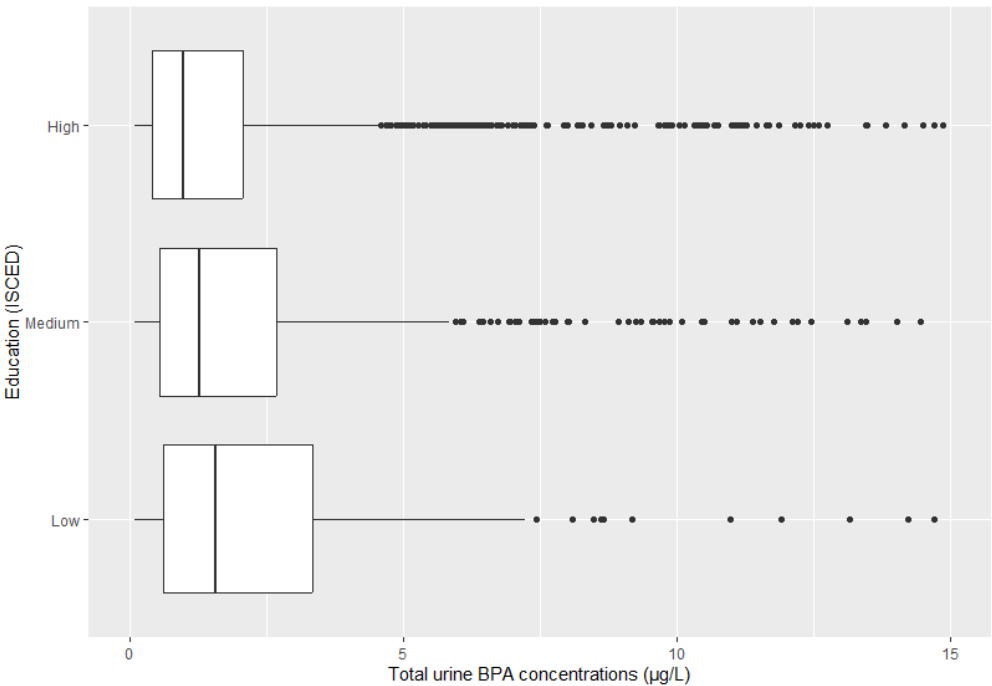


Figure S3. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on Education (ISCED).



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 3220)

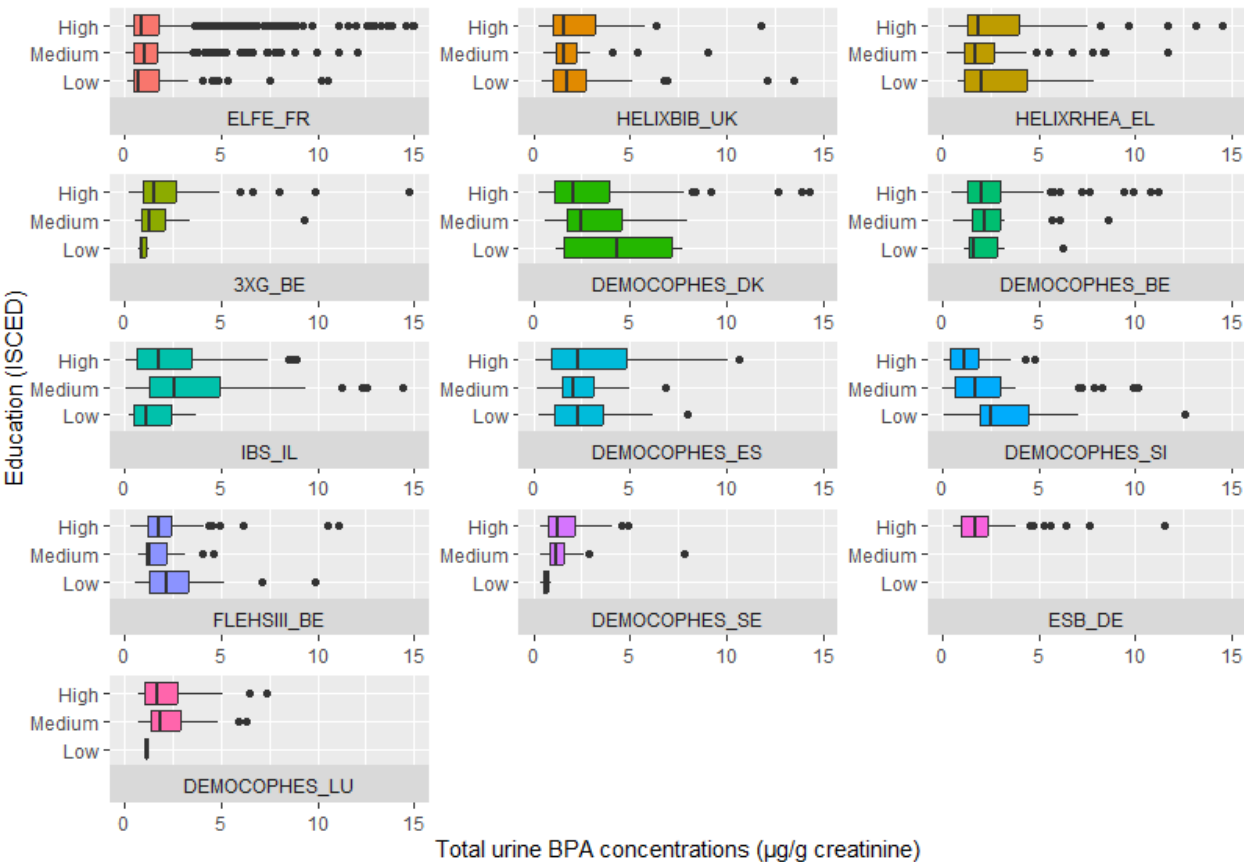


b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

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➤ Sorted by contributing study

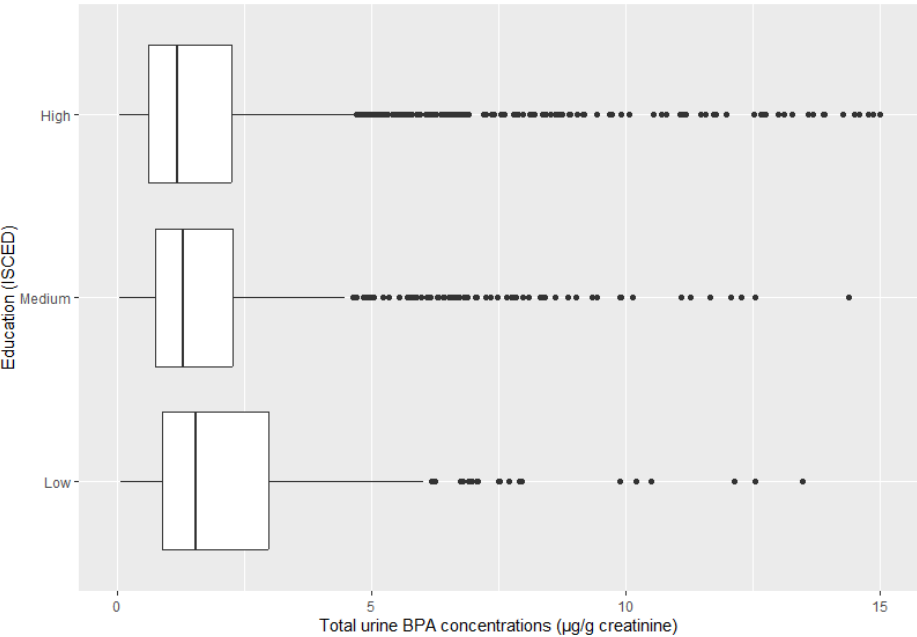
37



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➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 3218)

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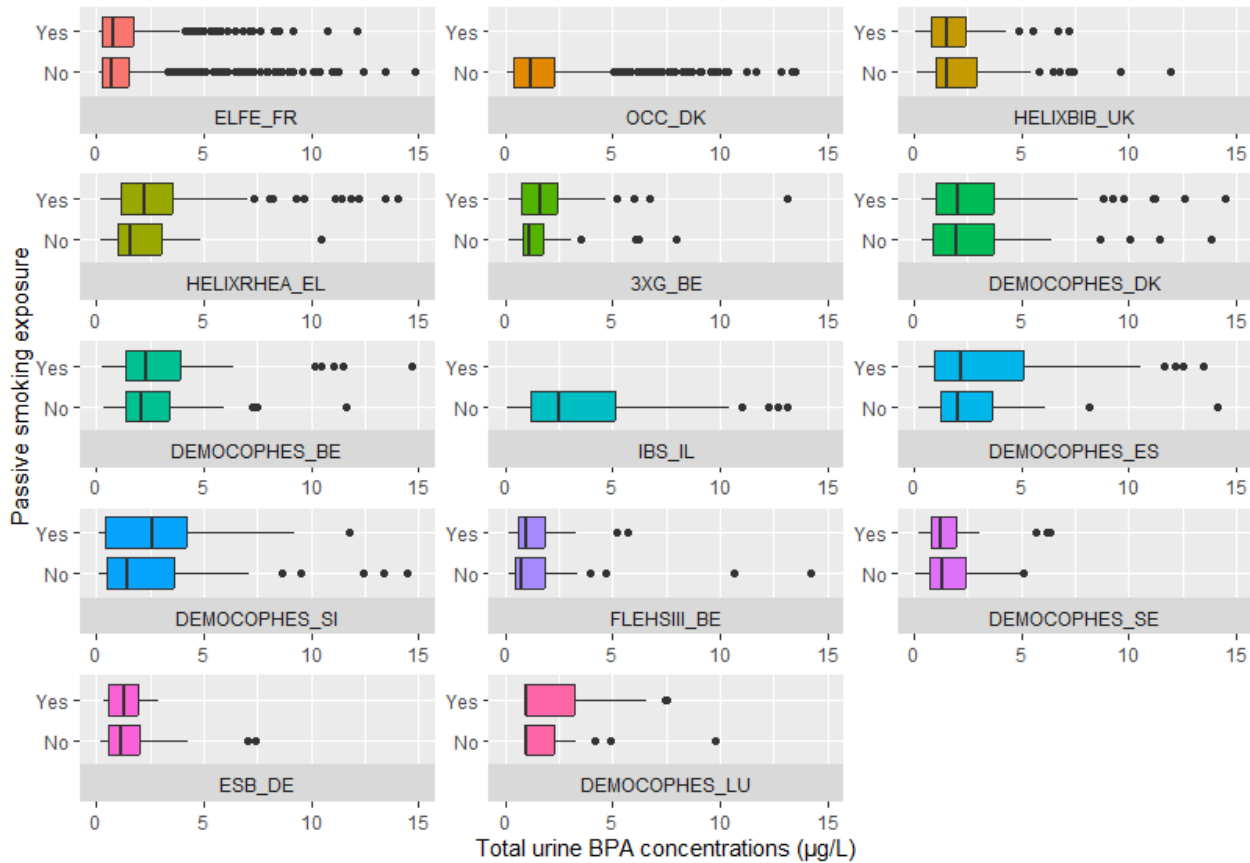


40

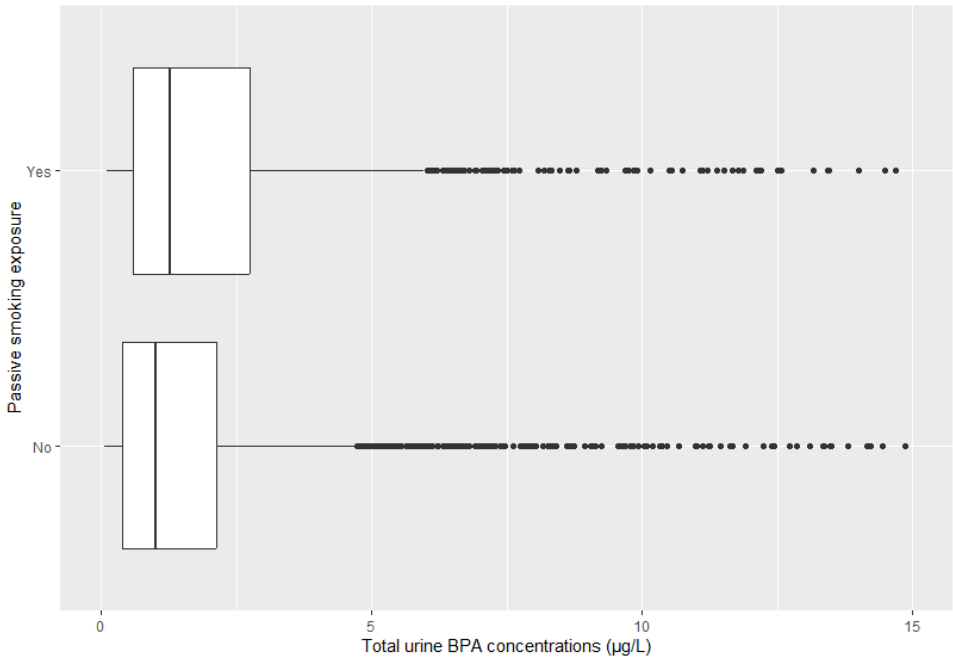
Figure S4. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on passive smoking status.

a) Raw total urine BPA concentrations

➤ Sorted by contributing study

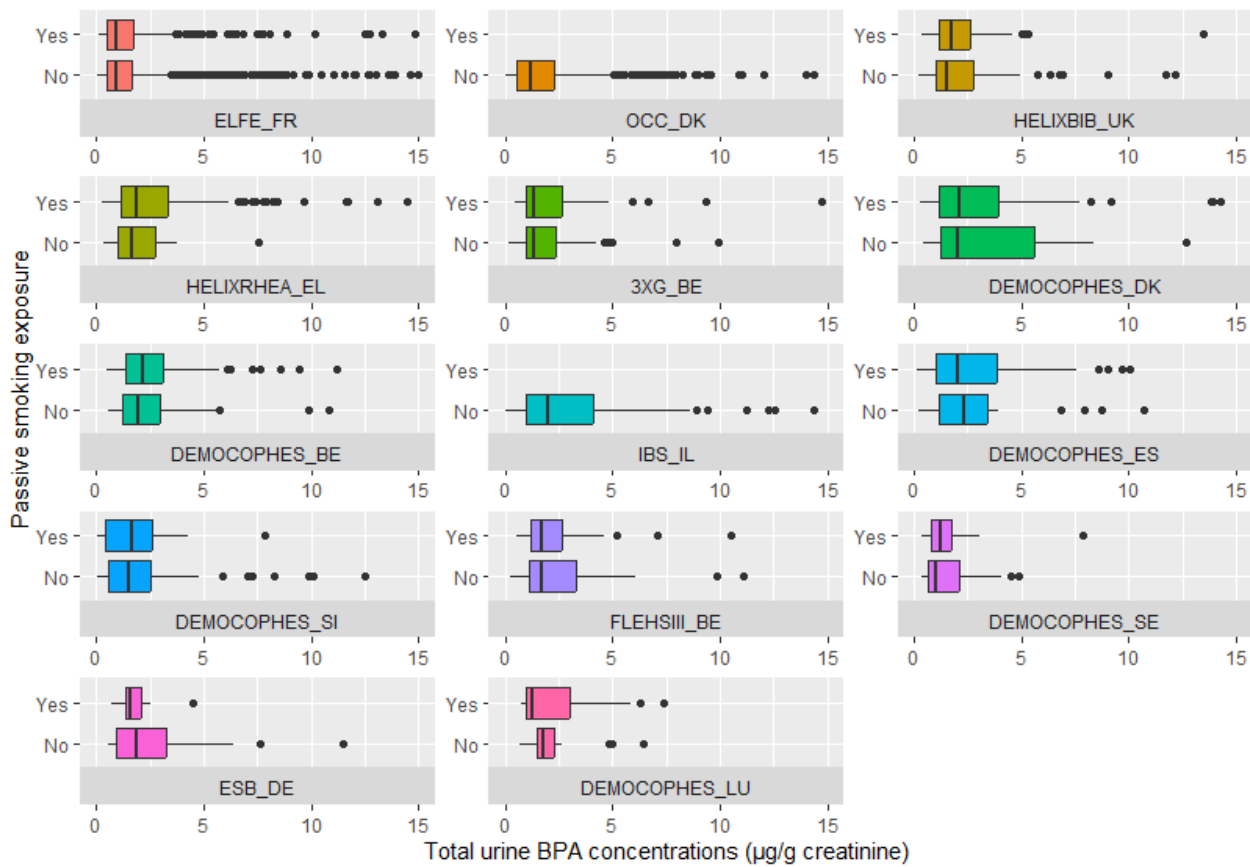


➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 3220)



b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

➤ Sorted by contributing study



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 3218)

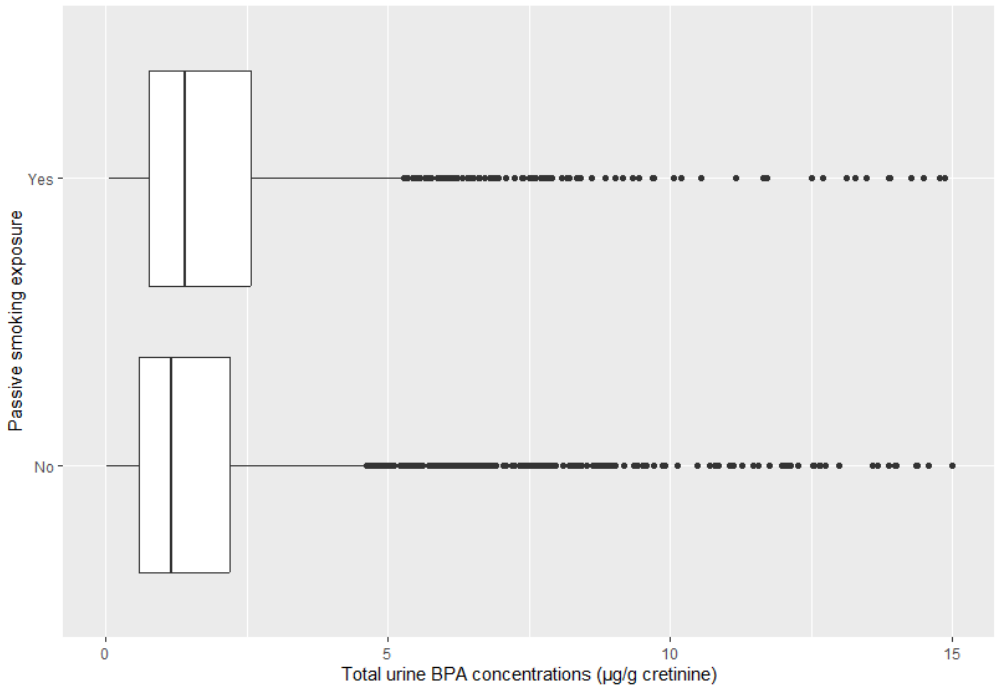
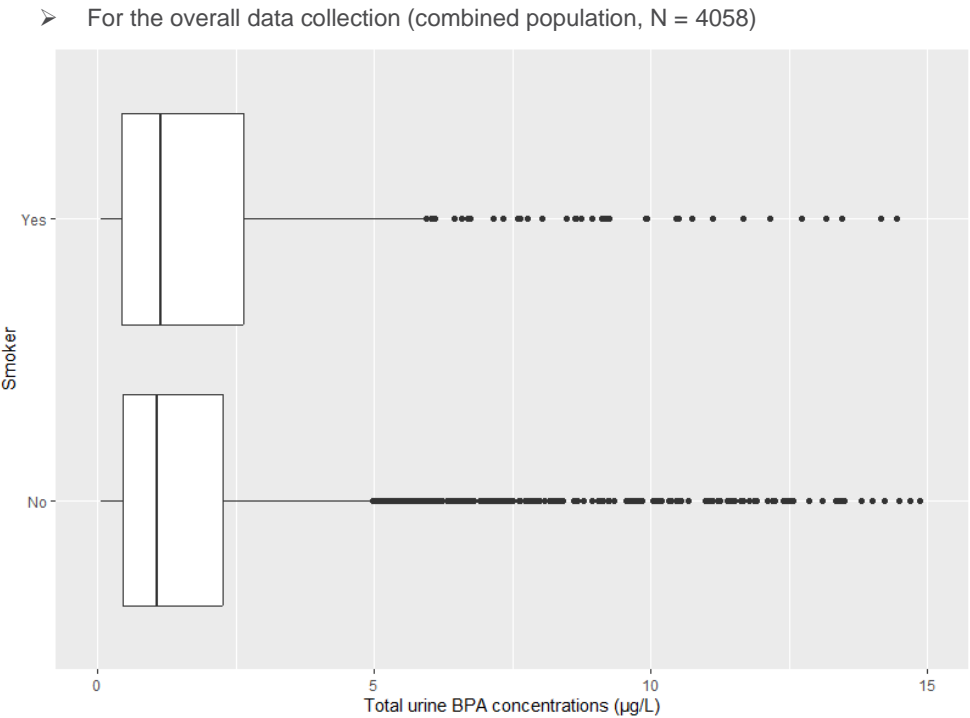
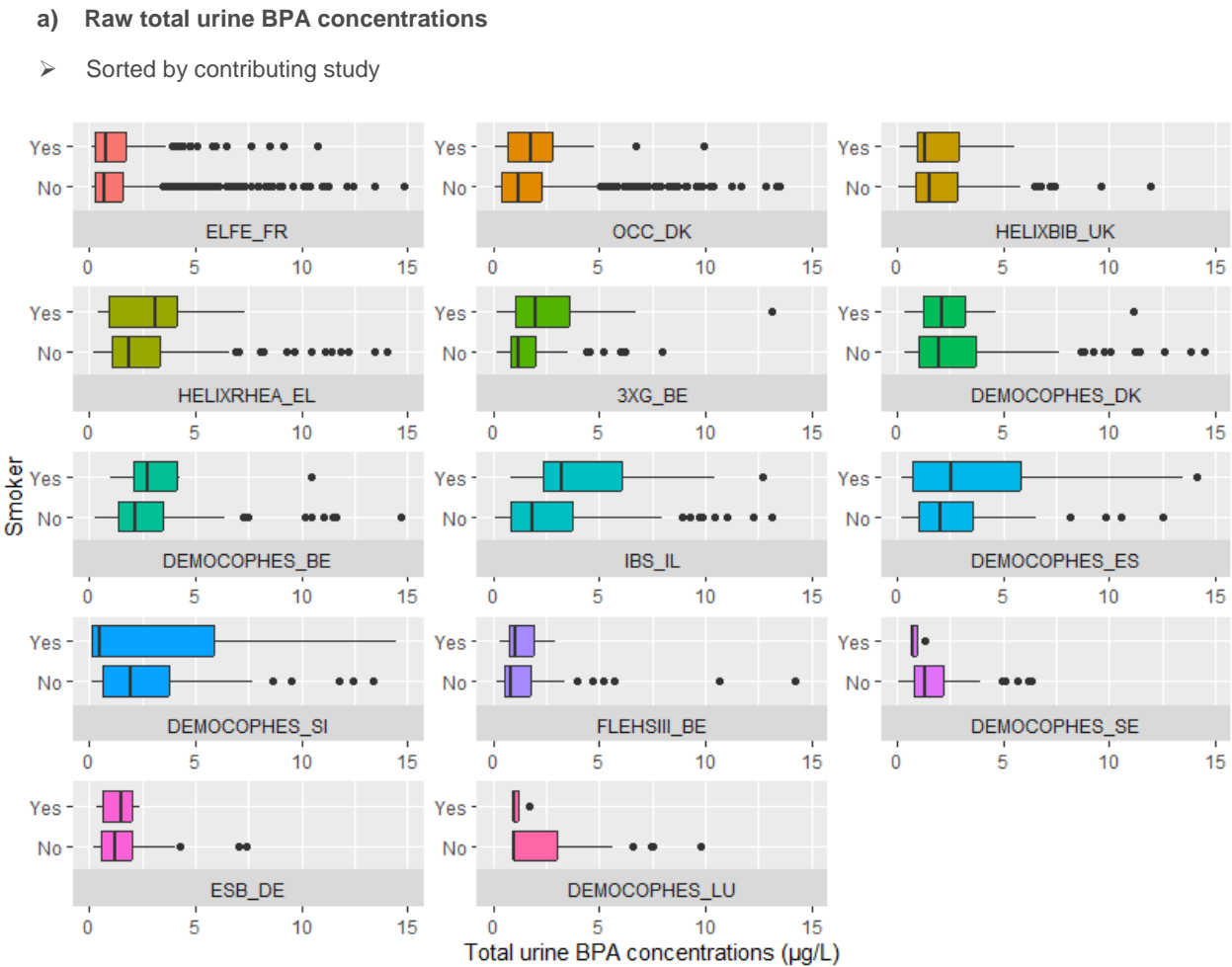


Figure S5. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on smoking status (smoker vs non-smoker).

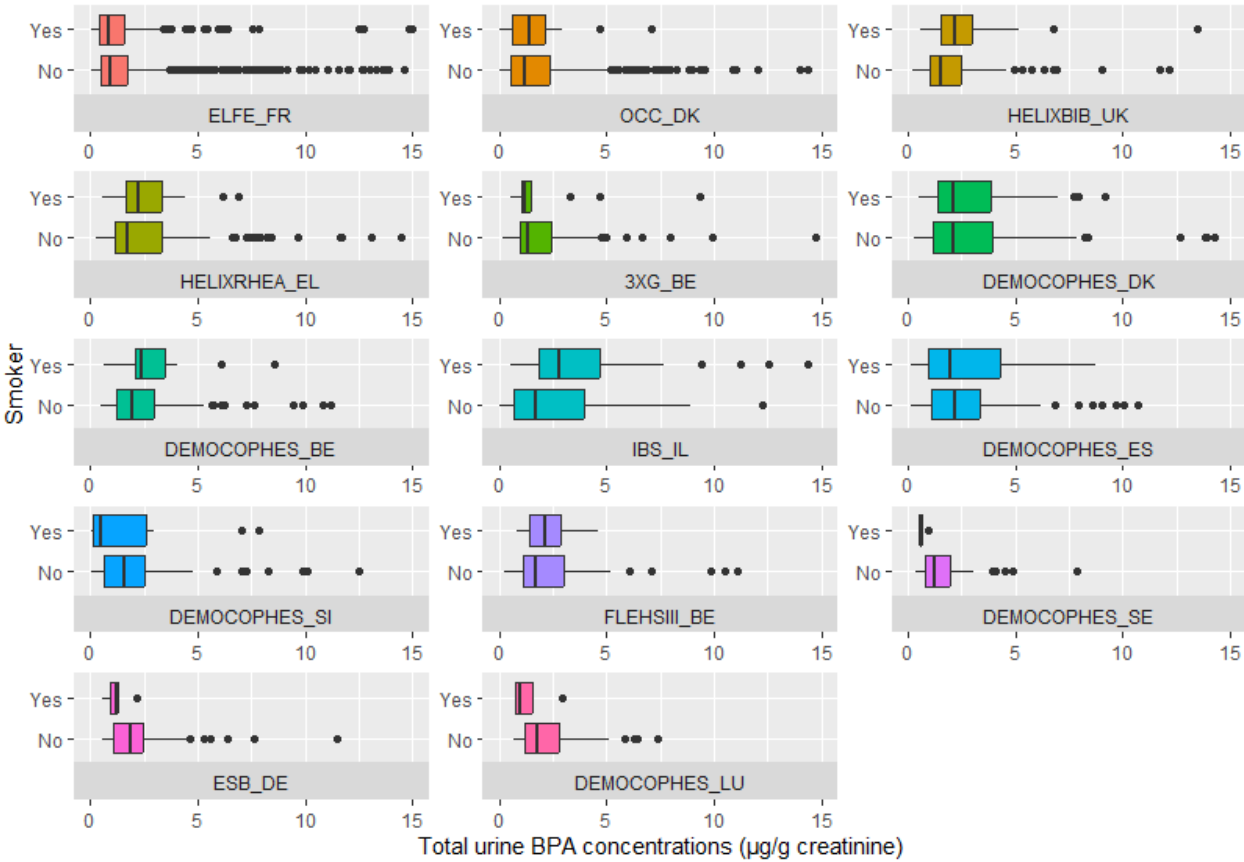


b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

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➤ Sorted by contributing study

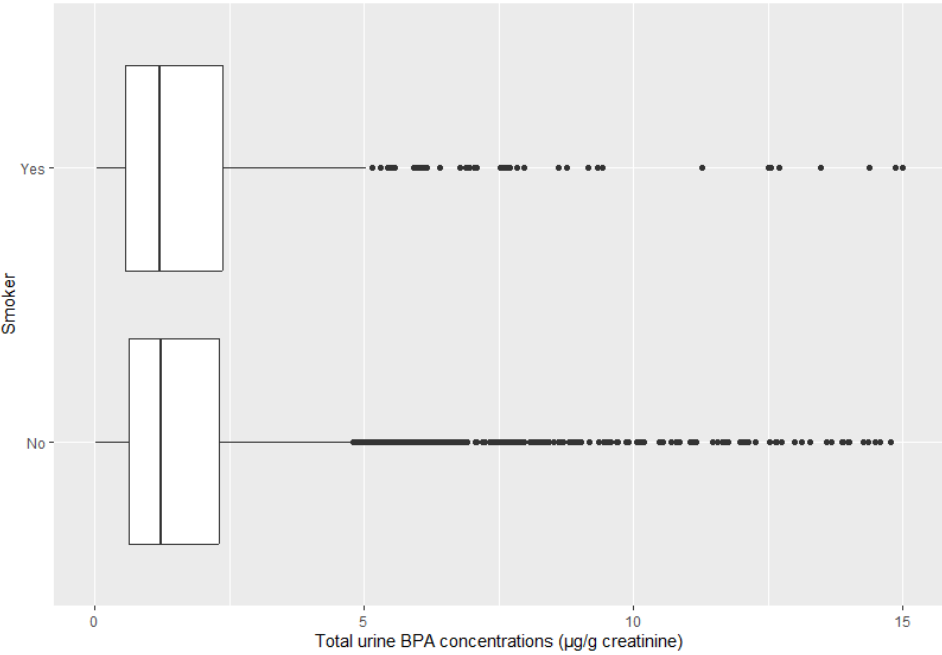
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➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 4052)

61

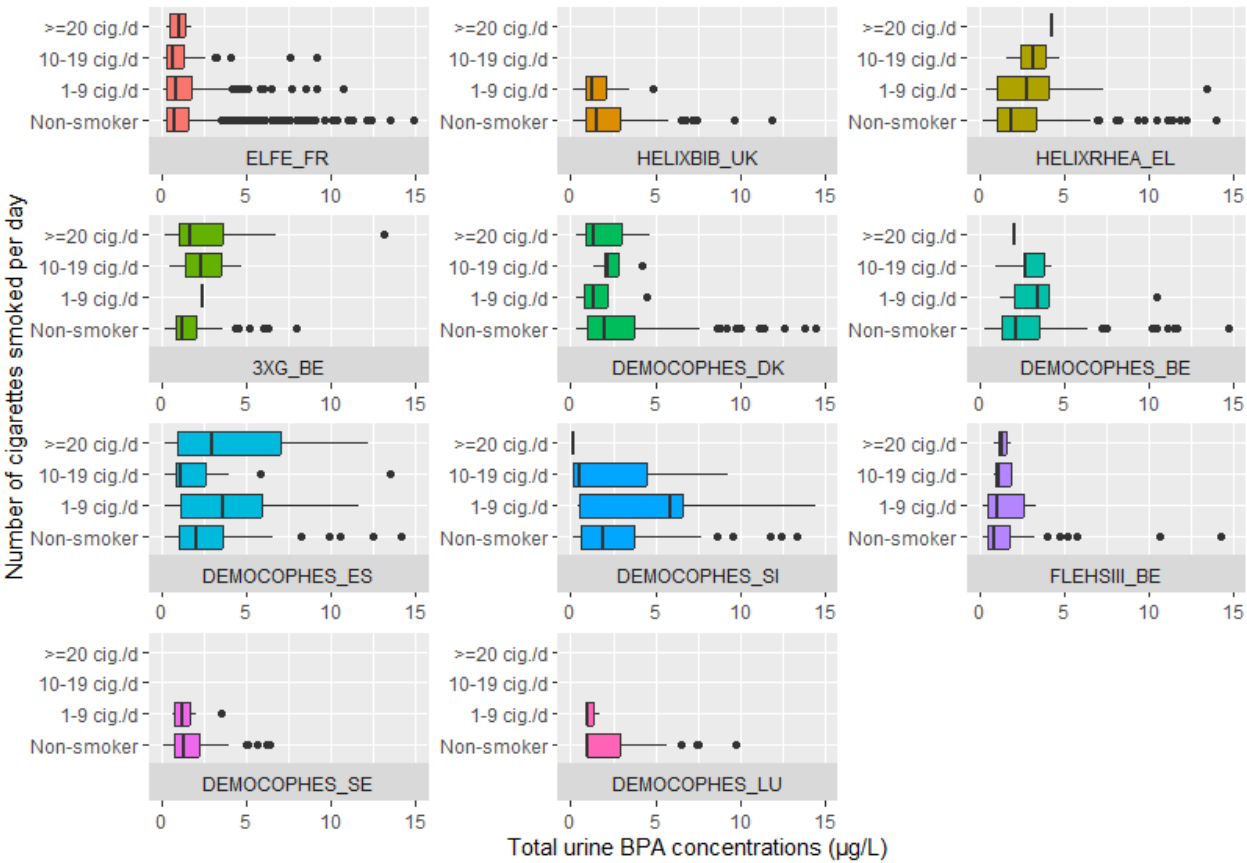


62

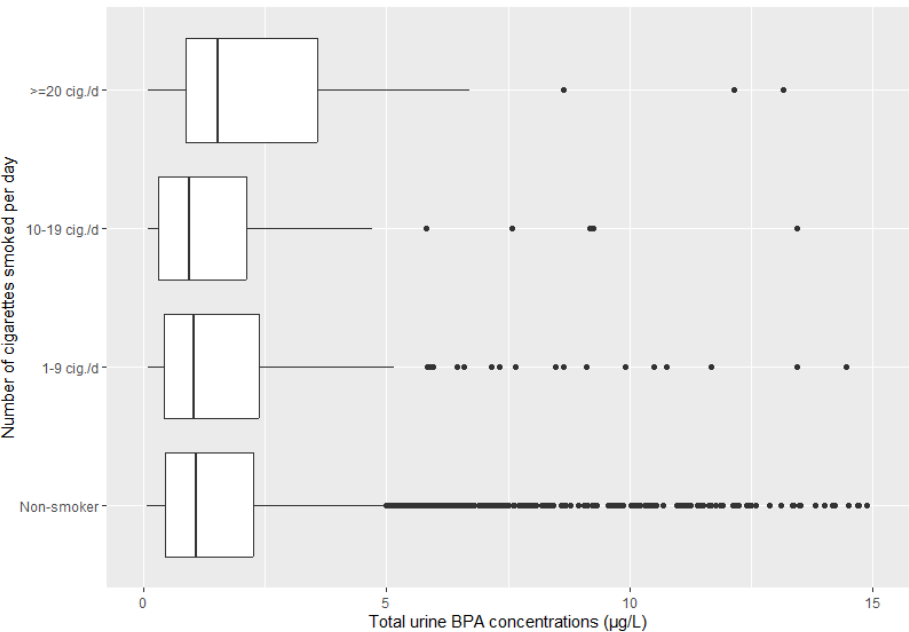
Figure S6. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on smoking habit (number of cigarettes smoked per day).

a) Raw total urine BPA concentrations

➤ Sorted by contributing study



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 2290)

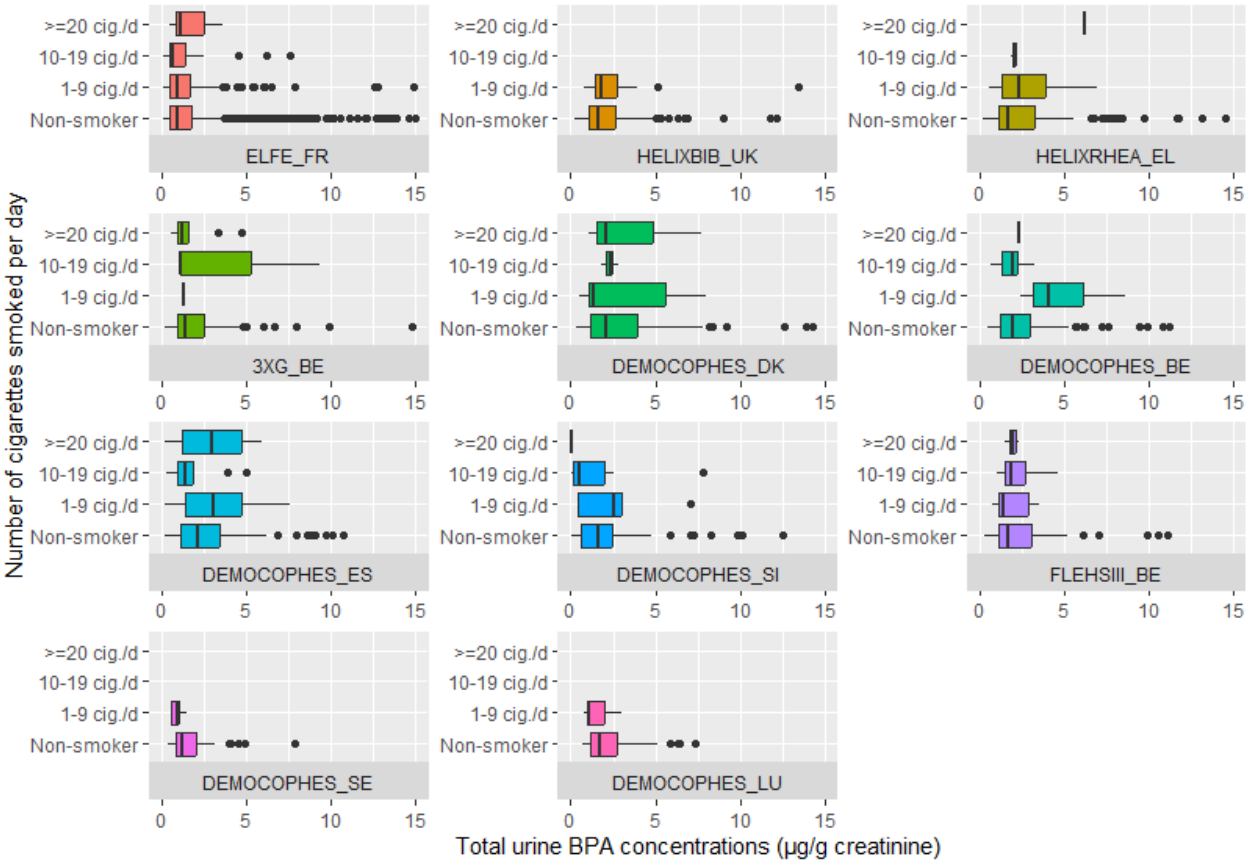


b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

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➤ Sorted by contributing study

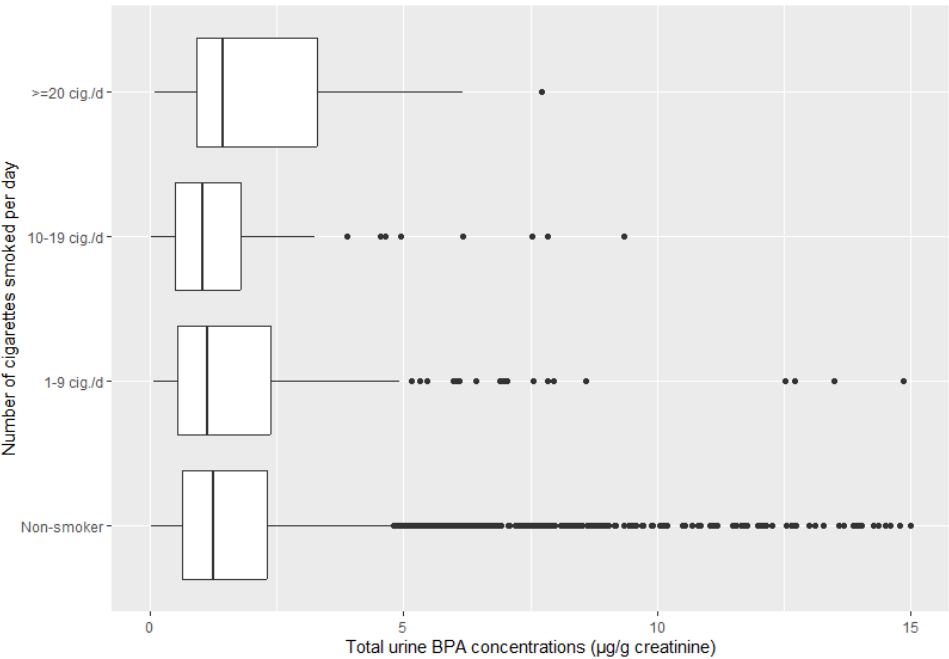
71



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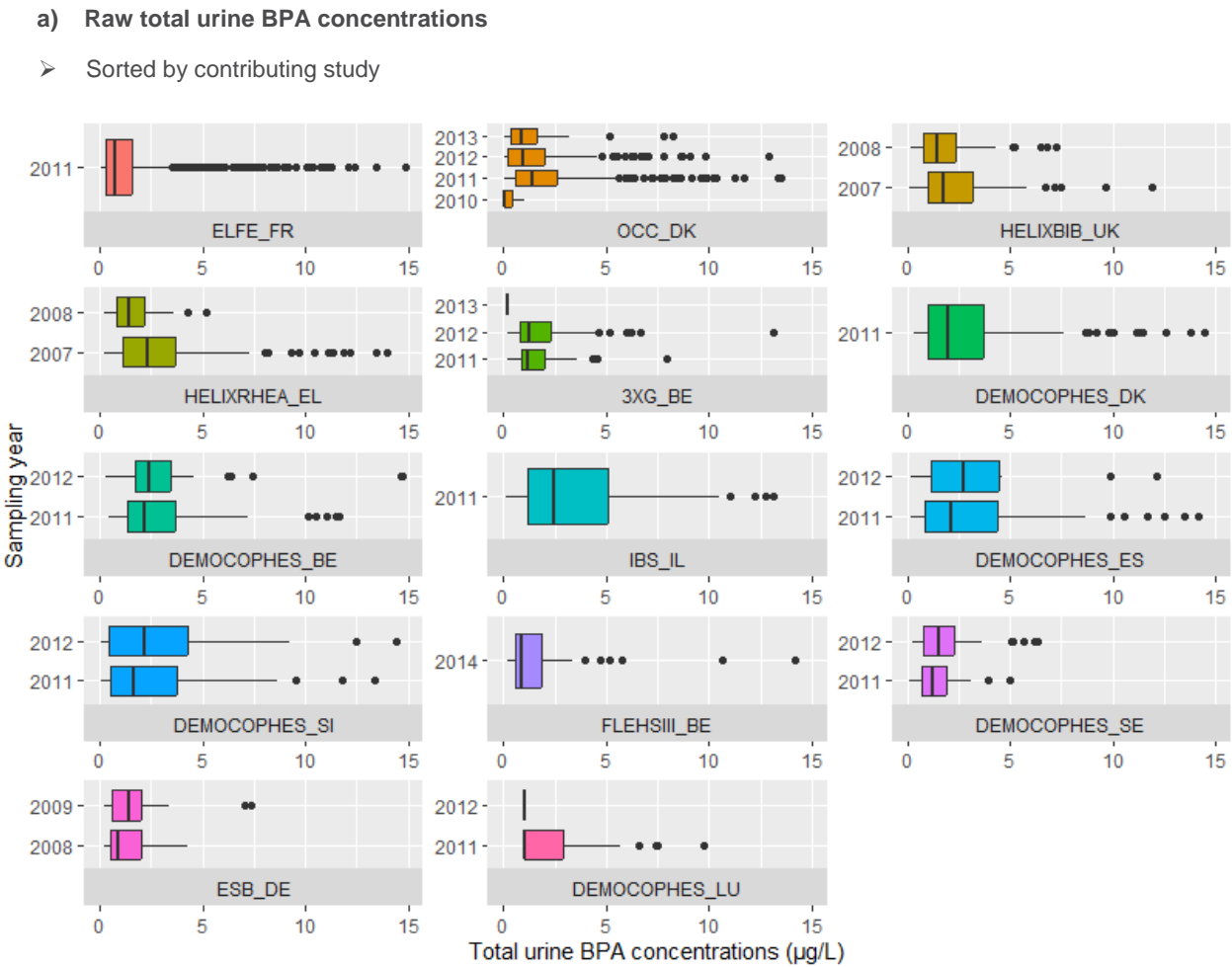
➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 2284)

73

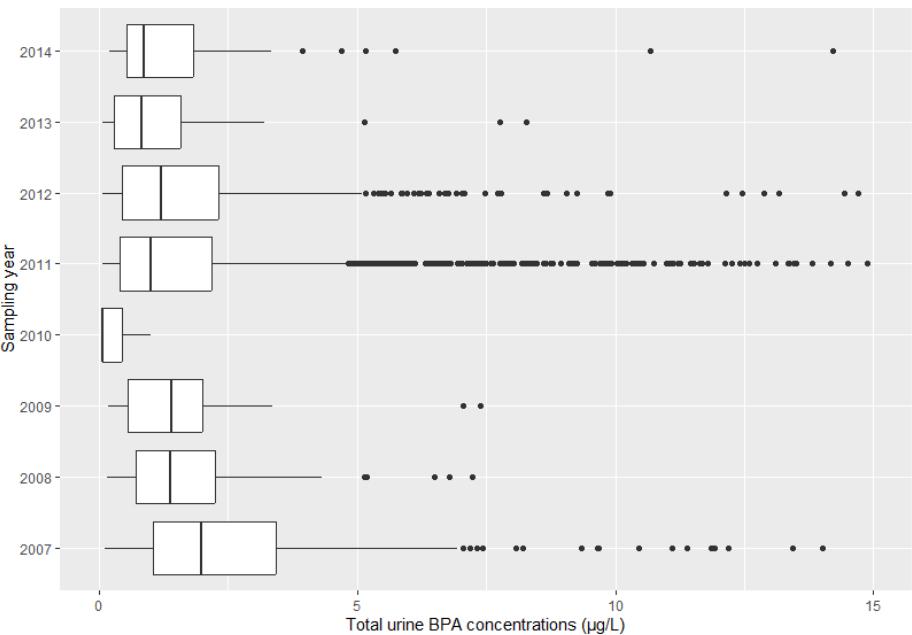


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Figure S7. Distribution of total urine BPA depending on sampling year.



➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 4052)

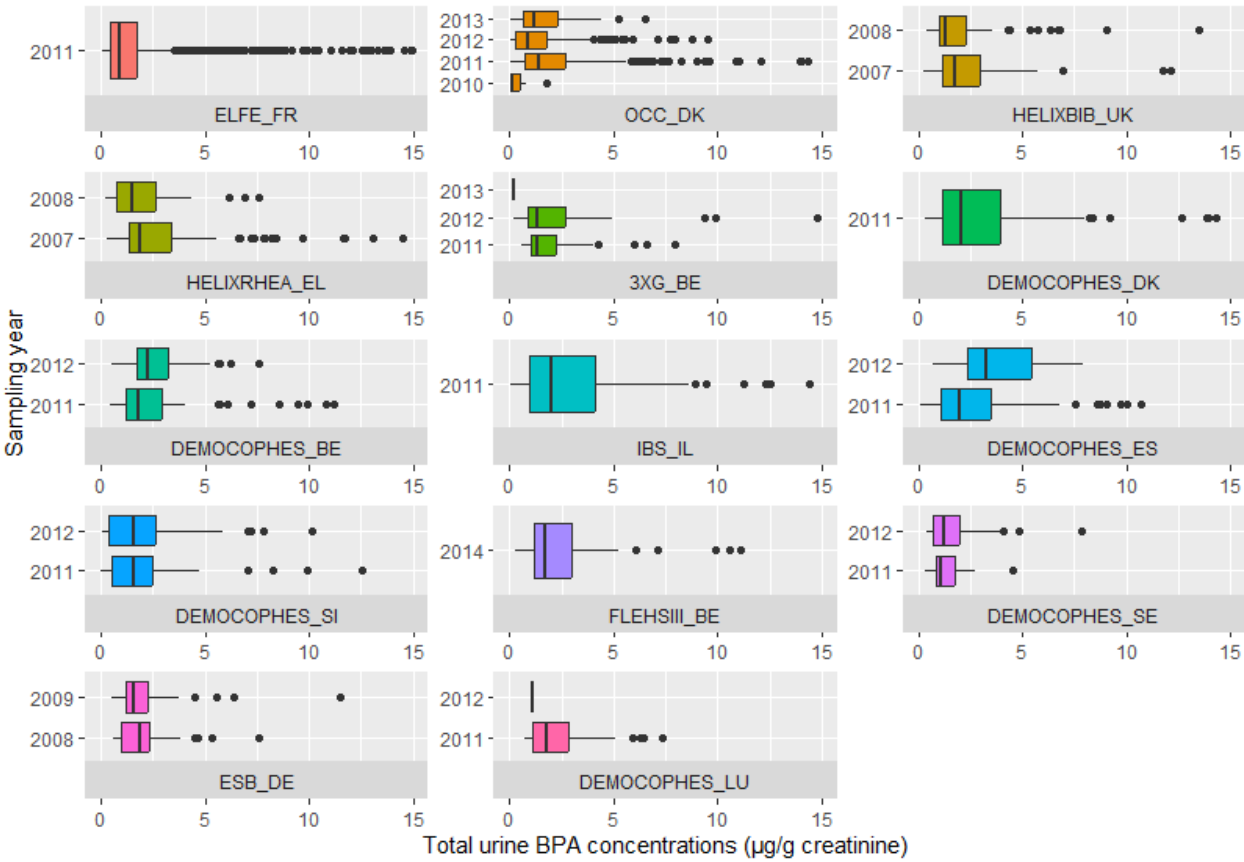


b) Creatinine-standardized urine BPA concentrations

81

➤ Sorted by contributing study

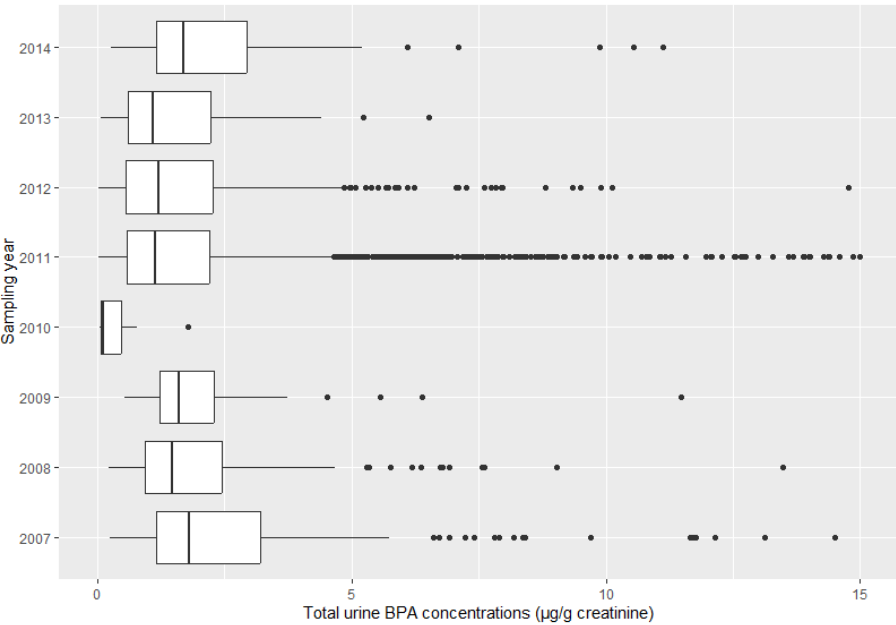
82



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➤ For the overall data collection (combined population, N = 4052)

84



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